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THE OLD REPUBLATED BONDS Every one familiar with the history of Mississippi politics and with the public life of Hon. Jefferson Davis, will see the correctness of the following extract of a letter written by him to a friend in New York, and published in the Post of that city:

the repudiation by Mississippi of the and vote them out of power. bonds issued than either of you had. I was sent to college when a boy; from college went to West Point; from West | forbid Point into the army and served on the Indian frontier until 1835, when I married and left the army. I took up my residence in a very retired place, distant from the county in which my father lived and where I had been raised, so that I was a stranger in Mississippi, seldom leaving the canebrake in which I lived, when in 1836, the last of these notorious bonds were issued. It was seven years thereafter before I was brought into any political discussion, and then only in the county in which I resided. Before that amendments passed unanimously; that time, 1833, the famous Union bank bonds had been repudiated, and though the question still entered into party politics it had little more than an historical existence. Upon the question. as a politico-moral one, I opposed the doctrine of repudiation, insisting that governments like individuals, when claims were made against them, had no right to make any other issue than one of fact. Is there a debt or is there not? For that publicly declared opinion the party of repudiators made war against me in the beginning of my my political life, using both strategem and concentration of their forces to defeat my nomination for Congress in 1845. When the Federal government sought to discredit the Confederacy in foreign markets they sent -England to represent me as repudiator. No man knew better than he the falsity of his representation, for he was an active politician in Mississippi when twenty six-in votes ranging from I repudiation occurred, and it was years | to 62. afterwards before he knew of my existence."

Attorney General Taft has recom mended the pardon of Hesing, Miller and the other whiskey thieves now in the Chicago jail. The ground for that it is marked by demagoguery, cortheir discharge is that they were the ruption and double-dealing, unsurvictims of a base conspiracy to injure the administration. If there is anything that is now thoroughly impressed upon the minds of the government officials is that the whisky ring is a sacred and holy thing and must not be intererfered with.

Sixty-three babies reported for duty at a baby party in Jersey City recently, and a benevolent gentleman of that city, it is said, "furnished refreshments for all of them." Jones, at our elbow, says that man would make an independent fortune as a wet nurse.

WHITE MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA READ THIS!

Penitentiary Convict the Master of the Poor People of Bertie, Who Are so Unfortunate as to be Inmates of the Poor House!

THE WHITE WOMEN FORCED

Can the White Men Longer Vote for Party that Does These Things!

Pass It Around, Brothers of the State Press.

It is time for the people of North Carolina to pause and think. After four years of bloody war the African was formally emancipated, but was slavery abolished? No, indeed. We blush that to-day, eleven years after African slavery was abolished in North Carolina, white slavery, white slavery in a more degrading, humiliating form than was ever assumed by African dially invites correspondence from all por- slavery, still exists. In Jones county it exists, in our own county of New Hanover it exists, and in Bertie county it exists. What shall we do? We of the East can do nothing of ourselves; what say our brethren of the West--will they telp us in this our day of necessity? re they willing that white men and white women, no matter how aged or how infirm, or low destitute and poverty stricken, shall be the slaves of negroes? Yet these things exist to day under Radical rule, and will continue to exist so long as Radical rule continues in North Carolina,

We appeal, in the most earnest manner, to our brethren of the West to help us, and that they may comprehend the necessity there is for relief, let them read the following account of the way affairs are conducted in the county of Bertie, where Radicals and negroes hold full sway. The account is taken from the Albemarle Times, a paper pub lished in Bertie county, and that knows whereof it speaks. We trust that every Democratic sheet in the State will lay the facts before its readers. The Times says :

The tale that we propose to tell is sheeking to think of. London Hyman, a negro, who was convicted in this county for stealing fodder, and served out part of his time in the penitentiary, is in charge of the poor house of Bertie county. We have said before in these columns that it was an insult to the white people of the county too grievous to be borne. We should not have had anything to say about it at this time, but recently we have heard such terrible accounts of this black monster's cruelty to the inmates.

Every one of the inmates are afflicted in some way. Still this miserable scoundrel makes them wait upon his lazy wife as if she were a queen.

An old colored woman who had been there staying a few days nursing her sick daughter told the tale. She says that the poor inmates are made to do anything this trollop may please. She sits down and makes them build her fires, bring water and anything else she chooses. The report comes to us that since the good old colored woman told the tale, this black devil has not allowed her to go in to see her sick danghter.

The inmates are prevented from telling how they are treated by this negro, by threats from him of keeping them locked up inside of the walls.

There is a poor untortunate old lady in there who has entirely lost her mind; we have heard on good authority that this convict whips her when he pleases. If these things are not believed by the County Commissioners let them get the proper witnesses, asharmed for telling the truth, and every word we have written will be verified. We appeal to white men everywhere to help us by voting the party out of power that has brought such shame

If you are a white man, and the blood of a freeman runs through your veins, then vote this party out of Who put London Hyman there to overseer the poor white people of the county? Radicals. Who could remove him but do not? The Radicals. Whom does this scoundrel lord it over? It is the poor of the county. He says: "I had no more to do with | Then fellow citizens come up like men Will our white brethren of the west

Tell it to them ye men who are speaking up there. Tell them the

poor whites here beg them for help.

Can they refuse? We trust not. THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND.

The following recapitulation of the votes by which the several Constitutional amendmen's were adopted, for which we are indebted to the Raleigh the Republicans voted solidly against only four of the amendments, to-wit: the 9th, 17th, 21st and 25th, and that that they voted for ten of the amendments, to-wit: the 8th, 11th, 12th, 15th

On these ten amendments the Rad-

21rd, 24th, 26th, 27th and 30th:

	OH 111000 P		uce in C	des one read
ica	ls votes su	ım up a	s follo	ows;
		voted	for	the11th
	Radicals			24th
7	**		66	15th
10			66	13tl
11	**		4.6	12tl
27	"			8tl
37	+ 4		66	27tl
40	4.6		4.6	30tl
42	6.6		**	23rd
52	**		**	26tl
	In that of	tho th		aman Imanta

So that of the thirty amendment proposed the Radicals voted for

In the face of these undeniable facts and of its present seeming opposition to the amendments, what can be said of the course of the Republican party in regard to the amendments, save passed even in the annals of its own party! Who can tell how the members of that party will vote when they go to the polls in November? Will they vote then as they voted in the Convention, or will they vote then as they talk now? Who can tell? Was there ever such a party in the world? And yet the mass of the colored peo-

ple give it their entire confidence! Nearly all the postoffices in Texas are in charge of females. It works so well that the males now arrive and depart every hour in the day.

ELECTION.

vember election. The white people of North Carolinato intend carry the coming election, but they intend to do it in the face of day, openly and publiely, They have no secret machinery at work in their behalf, lawfully or uulawfully. They are willing for all the world to know and to see what means they use to induce men to vote the Democratic ticket. What they rely upon is the strength of their cause aided by discipline and thorough organization, brought about by the formation of thorough-going, active, euergetic Tilden and Vance Clubs and our various regular Democratic Executive Committees with their full memberships With this machinery, we expect to ensure a full attendance of Democratic voters at each polling place. There is no need to lose a single Democratic vote in a county if the voter is not too sick to go to the polls, . On the day of election we excect our challengers at the several polling places to have full lists of the Democratic voters of the precinct and as each one votes to check his name off, so that at twelve o'clock those who have not yet put in an ap pearance may be at once sent for. We expect Democratic voters to put in their votes peacefully and quietly and we expect Radical voters to do the same. We expect to have and intend to have no disturbance at the polls and no staying or interfering with elections by Radical office holders or others. The sentence of three years in the penitentiary and three months jail, now hanging over Mr. Heaton's head, will go far to warn men of all races and colors that it is a dangerous thing to interfere with citizens of North Carolina in the free and uncontrolled exercise of that greatest right of an American citizen, the right of suffcage. Three years in the penitentiary and three months in jail consti tute a costly compensation for the luxury of raising a riot at an election. The majesty of the law has been vindicated. Heaton's sentence is worth more to ensure a quiet, honest election than all the supervisors Judge Bond could appoint in six months. Disturbers of the peace now know what to expect. But for all that, we have not the slightest objection to the appointment of supervisors. We are willing, nay anxious, to see any and every possible precaution taken that the wit of any man can devise to secure an honest, fair and peaceable election. And we say this as well because it is right as because it is to our interest to have a quiet election. There is no doubt about the fact that a majority of the the voters of North Carolina are warmly in favor of the election of Tilden and Vance, because earnestly desirous of bringing about universal reconciliation and reform. All we have to do, to make victory certain, is to bring out our full strength. Let us then have a full, fair, and free election, with as many supervisors to see us vote as may be desired. We have nothing to conceal.

IS TRAITOR SETTLE FIT TO BE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLLINA?

Judge Settle claims that practically the Governor of North Carolina possesses absolute and uncontrollable power, and that if he so chooses he can exhaust the entire Judiciar; of the State with a half dozen negro militia. If any one doubts whether Judge Settle really entertains these views in regard sure them that they shall not be to the power of the Governor, all he has to do to satisfy himself of the truth of our statements, is to examine the reports of the Supreme Court of the State and read for himself. We re peat, that in the opinion of Judge Settle, the Governor of North Carolina, under the Constitution of North Carolina, is practically an absolute Monarch in North Carolina. And entertaining these views, he asks the people to make him their Governor. Is he fit for the place?

Is any man on earth fit for such a place who is liable to such augevlonger sustain this party? Great God ernable fits of passion and rage as thieves. overcame Settle at Jonesboro, when he so far forgot prudence and decency as to denounce, to their very faces, as scoundrels, the very men whose votes he came there to solicit. If there be no law that can protect them from the power of their Governor, ought not the people of North Carolina to be very careful whom they elect to fill News. shows that sixteen of the thirty | that high and important position? every restraint that decency and prudence throw around men? We tell the

Would they be safe in selecting man who publicly disregards people of North Carolina that Traitor Settle is utterly unfit to be trusted with the reins of Government in the

Nor is that very disgraceful exhibi tion at Jonesboro the only proof we have to bear us out in the assertion. That was proof from the hustings, and has already been presented in full. The proof we present this morning is proof from the bench, and shows wanton disregard of the rights of the citizen, rights that he was sworn to protect, that we venture to say, is without a parallel since the days of the infamous Jeffries. A judge who would life in jeopardy, would be a dis-Caswell county, as fully appears from the following statement of facts which we take from the Milton Chronicle, a and as everybody in that section knows, is one of the best citizens in the county of Caswell, After stating that Sheriff Wiley was charged with the killing of Ste-

THE FEDERAL SUPERVISORS OF detestable scoundrel Bergen, the

Chronicle says : We have thus far heard of no Dem-"He was arraigned before the Su ocrat who objects to the proposed appreme Court where there was not a pointment of supervisors of the Noparticle of evidence against him, and ne proved an alibi by the best men in he coupty. Mr. Wiley asked and received leave of the Court to make a statement, which, of itself, satisfied everybody of the man's innocence except one in that Court room, and that man was Captain-Judge Settle. Aware of Wiley being a prisoner at the bar and himself one of the Judges he disgraced his high position by meanly descending from the Supreme Court bench and approaching Mr. Wiley with grin and gritting teeth, and brandishing his cleached fist almost in Mr Wiley's face, he asked, "Didn't-youkill-Stephen's?" "I did not," the emphatic reply. "Don't you know who did?" Mr. Wiley: "I do not". Settle: "But didn't you decoy him to that room?" Wiley, (emphatically and firmly) "I did not, sir."

Was there such a scene ever before witnessed in a court of justice in North Carolina? Was it ever before known that a sworn Judge whose duty it was to notify the prisoner of his rights. should at empt to frighten him into confession? And yet, fellow-citizens, this man Settle asks you to make him Governor over you! Will ye do it?

STRANGE ADVICE. It is not to be presumed that the negroes would organize Democratic clubs without white instigation; but Democrats ought to court the negro directly to breaches of the peace. The white population of the South, as employers of labor, lenders of money, owners of farms and tenements let to negroes who must often be in arrears in paying their rent, have great advan- be counted on with absolute certainty tages for quietly influencing negro votes, and they should use these advantages in quiet and non-provoking ways. The Southern whites have a greater interest in promoting tranquility and good feeling than they have in any partisan result; and we wish they would discourage all movements which tend to inflame and exasperate an ignorant populace, whose errors and prejudices have been engrafted in their minds by unscrupulous politicians and carpet-baggers.

The Lynchburg (Va.) News, in commenting upon the above, gives expression exactly to the views of the JOURNAL. The News is a cotemporary that we have long held in high esteem.

"The above, which we clip from the New York Herald, proves what we have asserted, that at the North coers cion of employees by employers has become so habitual that it is understood by both, and regarded as right, and now the Herald, tells us that we ought not to publicly encourage the open, honest formation of colored Demperats clubs, that we ought not openly to tell the negroes to quit their new masters and be freemen in fact, and organize for themselves, but we ought to use the Northern method of pecus niary persuasion-bread and meat pressure, and that great good could be accomplished in these " quiet, and non-provoking ways." Now, the Southern people have always been open and above board; they believe in public speaking, in the public an nouncement of candidates and the open ventilation of political records, and if any one attempts to cothe weak and the poor compel them against their to vote, they will only not be guilty of publicly, much less privately, doing this thing, but they will risk person and life to prevent its being done. We can tell the Radicals, black and white, who have been lording it over poor, ignorant colored people, that we have by words exposed this, and warned their slaves, and we fearlessly do so still; that we will make no attempt at intimidation or coercion, by fraud or corruption, but wherever the black people, in numbers great or small, say they wish to vote the Democratic ticket, and to act with that party, every white Demoocrat may be relied on to see (at any cost) that they are protected in every way in the exercise of the right. And that the Republican party will not have either force or or fraud enough to prevent such protection.

The Brooklyn Eagle delares that Mr. Taft has simply written his name next below that of Jeffries and Benedict Arnold by this authorization of what he knows is contemplated massacre in the interest of organized

The Eagle is slightly mistaken. Judge Settle and Judge Pearson got in ahead of Taft some six years ago. infernal fiends of hell and Ku-Klux and are next to Jeffries, while Taft is at the foot of the class. Give the devil his due

> WHAT VOTES FOR HAYES MEAN A vote for Hayes is a vote for Robe

A vote for Hayes is a vote for Bel-

A vote for Hayes is a vote for De

A vote for Hayes is a vote against Retrenchment.

A vote for Haves is a vote for the Indian Bureau. A vote for Hayes is a vote for the

Freedman's Bank. A vote for Hayes is a vote for Babcock, McDonald and Joyce.

Every vote cast for the Republican ticket at the State elections is a vote for Hayes and all the swindles and swindlers of Grant's administration.

The most conspicuous feature of the canvass so far has been the great number of prominent Republicans who have renounced their old political af filiations and are giving their support leave the bench, and approaching the to Tilden and Hendricks. The same prisoner at the bar with elenched fist process is going on now in Republican and threatening gesture, seek to ranks that marked the disintregation fright in him into an admission of the dominant party twenty years of guilt that would put his very ago. It was the beginning of the end when Greeley, Sumner. Gratz Brown, grace to any court, civil or military Gov. Curtir and Senator Doolittle, aboliin any age, in any country, and in any tionists, and emancipationists, detached clime. This, Judge Settle did in 1870. | themselves from the Republican parat Raleigh, to ex-Sheriff Wiley, of ty. The almost unanimous abandonment of the German element, and the attaching of such men as Charles Francis Adams, George W. Julian and others who could be named, to the tive, but really it would be a satisfacpaper published in Caswell county. Democratic following, is sure indica-Sheriff Wiley, as the Chronicle says, | tion of final dissolution of a party that has become too corrupt to hold in its

Who was benefited by the furds which seventy thousand poor negroes arrested by that infamous wretch and essly, despicably, and willfully robbed? year,

country as above fealty to party.

INDIANA.

Upon the canvass in the Hoosier State above all others the attention of both political parties is now anxiously fixed, each one being eager for the victory. One element of anxiety is the fact that for many years the State has been a close and doubtful one. Twenty five years ago it was classed as a Democratic State, but in 1854 a combination of Krow Nothings and Abolitionists carried the election, defeating among other candidates, Governor Hendricks who was a candidate for Congress. In 1856 the State again went Democratic, in which year Mor ton was beaten for Governor. In 1858 it went for the Democrats again. In 1860 however it went for Lincoln by 20,000 majority. Two years later the Democrats again triumphed, and elected the Legislature that sent Governor Hendricks to the United States Senate, In 1864, Lincoln for President and Morton for Governor again, swept the State. In 1866 the Radical majority was still greater. In 1868 the election was very close, Hendricks being beaten for Governor by a very small vote. 1870 the Democrats carried the day and in 1872, though Grant carried the State by 21,000 in November, the entire Democratic ticket was elected in October previous, by a small majority. In 1874, there was a decided Democratic vote by methods which do not tend so victory in the State, resulting in the election of eight Democrats out of thirteen Congressmen.

> by either party. This year there are candidates for Congress. The Greenback party, it is said, draws its members in almost equal proportions from the Democratic and Radical ranks. its ticket will not be withdrawn before the election, an event that UNCLE Jimmy, as he is called, Blue Jeans limmy Williams, the Democratic can didate for Governor, thinks will enure greatly to his advantage. The total vote of the State is about 350,000, and very effort is being made to bring out fact that they were obliged to take down heir first candidate for Governor because he had been caught and exposed damage. The present candidate is not man of popular habits and is genis called "Blue Jeans Williams." Our friends there are very hopeful and speak very confidently of the result. We shall make no predictions, however, but wait quietly until the returns come of course, if we carry the State, but we shall not be disheartened if we do not, for Indiana is by tion of Mr. Tilden; indeed it will be remembered that at the time of his nomination there was very little expecion that we would carry it under his eadership. Subsequent events however have made us more hopeful. We shall see what we shall see. The prospect is now indeed a bright one.

It will very readily be seen therefore

from the above, that Indiana can not

ELECTIONS PRECEDING THE GREAT CONTEST.

The Presidential election takes place on the first Tuesday in November next (7th), and will be preceded by the fol-

lowing State elections: Georgia, on the 11th of October. Gen. A. H. Colquitt is at the head of the Democratic ticket for the Govern orship, and his election is predicted by seventy-five thousand majority. notwithstanding Ruger has the head quarters of the military department of the South at Atlanta. As yet the Republicans have not indicated a purpose to contest the field

West Virginia, on the 10th of October. This election embraces a State ticket, members of the legislature and members of Congress. The Democrats claim that all their dissensions are healed, and that they will carry the State by a large majority. Ohio, on the 10th of October. In

this State a State ticket, with the exception of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, will be elected. Indiana on the 10th of October. Here a full ticket will be elected. Indiana promises to be the battle ground preparatory to the Presidential contest | ought to ask themselves. in November and both parties will put

forth their best efforts to secure the

ascendancy. Iowa on the 10th of October. This s a Republican State, and may be expected to cast its vote in that direction, both in October and November. Nebraska on the 10th of October.

Texas, on the 6th of November. This State will probably go Demoeratic by from 75,000 to 100,000 maority, but the election is too near the time of holding the Presidential election to affect it in any perceptible Delaware State election, on the 6th

of November. The Democracy confident of victory. It is not yet known whether or not United States troops will be used by Grant in this State to carry the State for the Repub- Is there any country in the civilized licans if possible. Judge Thompson H. Cooke, who has

not only announced his intention to vote for Hampton, but proposes, besides, to stump the State for the Reform candidates, is one of the most influential Republicans in South Carolina, and was re-elected Circuit Judge, last winter, for a term of four years. The reason he gives for abandoning 'the party" is that he is natisfied, by the recent nominations, that it is incapable of purifying itself and has bring peace and reconciliation? Will sunk below salvation, Judge Cooke will do good service-and be on the winning side. Tourger told the people the other day at Snow Hill, in Greene county. "that the wounds of the war had not

healed, that he himself had one that reminded him every day of the strife,' and the Goldsboro Messenger is crue enough to believe him, a thing that people very generally are not much given to doing. The Messenger fears that Tourgee's wound will not heal until all hope of holding office under | defence they stand ready to pour out a Radical administration has been de- their blood, if need be. stroyed. We don't like to be inquisition to know just where that wound is.

There is no better evidence necessaranks men who regard the good of the ry as to what the Democracy will do in the way of reducing public expenses. if they succeed in the coming election, than to point out what Tilden has done phens by a notorious negro thief had placed in the Freedmen's Savings in New York-a saving of one-half and liar, and upon that charge was Bank, and of which they were ruth- the expenses, or \$8,000,000, in a single this flood of billingsgate shall cease to

THE CANBY CONSTITUTION-WHO MADE IT AND HOW!

The Constitution under which we live, was the work of the Convention of 1868. That Convention was composed very largely of ignorant men. very largely of corrupt men, who were controlled by strangers in our State and unknown to our people save as the representatives of their conquerors in a long bloody and disastrous war. It would indeed have been well nigh miraculous had the Constitution framed by that body been adapted to the wants and condition of the people of North Carolina for the simple reason that the men who composed it neither knew nor cared what those wants

was accomplished, calculated to sugar coat the bitter pill. Change every where and in everything was the order of the day. Our entire system o government was overthrown. Power was taken from the many and given to the few; was taken from the people and given to the office-holders. The people were made subordinate and their rulers were made supreme In all things the servant was put above the master. The white race was subjected to the rule of the black race. Thousands and thousands of our best white citizens were disfranchised and kept away from the polls while vast hordes of ignorant excited negroes were permitted to crowd to them, breathing threats of vengeance against their late owners. Watchful bayonet and ready swords were everywhere three tickets in the field, the third being | gleaming. Federal officers everywhere that of the Greenback party which has stood ready to give the word to Fede nominated a full State ticket as well as ral soldiers to force with cannon and with cavalry, with bullet and with beyonet, upon a disarmed and subju gated people, a constitution at once in-It is not certain, however, that famous in its origin and ruinous in its

operation Nor was the man who did all these things aman to be loved by us. Canby, General Edward Canby, then military lord and master over our State, was a General in the victorious Federal full vote. The Radicals are sparing army, the army that pillaged and neither men nor money to win the day, | plundered our people and laid waste but they are fighting under odds. The our country, that had burned our cities and ravaged our women and murdered our men. This man from in his residence in South Carolina gave only of mortification, but of serious orders for the arrest and trial by military tribunal of citizens of North Caro erally known as "Kid Glove Ben Har. lina; appointed and removed at will rison," while the Democratic candidate and merely by an ordinary telegram even the very highest officials of on State, our very Governors indeed; by military order he held the civil officers of counties "responsible" to himself We shall be much gratified, for the discharge of their duties opened and closed at will our citizens' places of business, and permitted and no means essential to the elec- forbade traffic at will; at will he opened and closed the ballot-box to our citi zens; convened conventions at will and seated and unseated members thereof; appropriated by military order the money of the people in their own State Treasury and levied and collect d taxes as to him might seem best. Such was the body that framed and such was the man and such was the power, that forced upon us the infamous Constitution under which we live.

It would have been well nigh miraculous, we say, had it been suited to the wants of the people of North Carolina. That it must be changed materially, is now no longer an open ques-

THE QUICKEST ROAD TO PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

Every man in America, regardless of color or clime, is or ought to be anxious to re-unite and reconcile the latey belligerent and yet discordant States of the Federal Union. Nor is this feeling the dictate of patriotism or sentiment alone; self interest demands it as well. The north cannot prosper unless the south be also prosperous. Nor can prosperity possibly precede reconciliation, and peace and good government. It must follow them. Under which party then will we soonest get peace and a cordial, honest, earnest reconciliation, is the question that men

The Radical party is to-day in full

possession of the Federal government.

yet from the twelve Southern States and their ten millions of people there is not one single representative on the bench of the Supreme Court-not a single representative of all these States and all these people, whether white or black, in the President's ernment in any important foreign court. Is it possible for ten millions of people ever to rest contented and peaceable and happy under government in whose administration they have neither voice nor influence? world where ten millions of people owning eight hundred thousand square miles of territory are utterly and entirely unrepresented? Among all these ten millions of people is there not one man who can be trusted in high position? But is that the reason why no one is chosen, or is it because the fires of sectional jealousy and sectional hate are still aglow in the bosoms of Northern Radicals? Will the continuance of such men in power true, honest, cordial reconciliation be brought about until the people of the South shall be once more fully trusted as equals? It is idle to expect it upon any other terms. Ten millions of people will ever resent their exclusion from the government under which maintain and defend their right to a voice in the administration of the government to whose support they contribute their means, and in whose Nor is this all. Men do not ordinarily heal feuds with their neighbors

by constantly heaping foul abuse upon them. Is there a single Northern Radical in all the land that has ever spoken one kindly word of the Southern people? Do not they all villify and abuse us from day's end to day's end? Can we hope for reconciliation until flow? It is idle to talk about Southern

men affiliating with the foul-mouth the Port Royal Railroad, telegraphed brood until they shall have ceased to utter their vile slanders. If these things be so, and no one can deny them, what hope is there that reconciliation-the forerunner of prosperity-can come of the success of the Radical party? None whatever.

But what a different prospect on the other hand is that before us from the success of the Democratic party? From it we have uniformly received assurances and manifestations of fraternal feeling and re gard. What single Democrat at the North is there who has epened his lips in sectional denunciation and sectional abuse? On the contrary has not every man, without exception, who professed Nor was the mode in which the pre to be a Democrat, at the same time protended ratification of the Constitution fessed the most earnest desire for the speediest possible reconciliation-and not one in name merely, but one founded upon mutual respect and confidence and the fullest recognition of all our equal rights as citizens and States? If these things be true, and that they are true no man can deny, there is no longer any cause to doubt for a moment, which is the party of reconciliation, and as such, the party that promises soonest to bring peace and prosperity to the country.

If Mr. Tilden shall be elected, does any man suppose that any ten raillions of American citizens will be without a voice in the administration of the government? Does not every know that with his election the days have no idea of personal rights in of sectionalism will have come to an

We have nothing to hope then from the success of the Radical party, but everything from that of the Democratic party. Peace and reconciliation must come before there can be prosperity, and there can be neither peace nor reconciliation until the Radical party shall be driven from the places of power and trust they have so long and so grievously abused.

THE TROUBLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Armed Resistance To Law.

Negro Charged with Crime-His Posse Resisted by Crowds of Arm ed Negroes-Terrible Condition of The following special dispatch to the

Charleston News and Courier gives all the facts connected with the lawless conduct of an armed body of negroes near Jackson station on the Port Royal Railroad, a short account of which appeared in our telegraphic columns on the eighteenth. The Augusta papers give substantially the same statement, though fuller and more circumstant:al in the narrative: Augusta, September 18.

Last Friday morning, about eight o'clock at the Silverton neighborhood, near Jackson station, on the Port Royal Railroad, two negroes made an assault upon Mrs. Alonzo Harley Mr. Harley was at the time in the field at work, and no one was in the house but a son of Mrs. Harley, a youth of nine years, and an infant two or three years old. The negroes knocked Mrs. Harley down two or three times, intending to rob the house. The son did all he could to prevent the negroes from killing his mother, and when they turned to chastise him the mother reached up and took down a double barrel gun. The negoes, thinking it

loaded, fled. The neighborhood was alarmed and a crowd gathered and went in search of the fugitives. They succeeded in finding one of the negroes, who was identified by a son of Mr. Harley. Sold in this City. Harley struck the negro with his fist, and when the negro ran he was fired upon and seriously wounded. He was recaptured and taken to the house of Mr. Harley, and identified by Mrs. Harley. He was then taken off from the house, and confessed the crime and gave the name of the man who was with him. The wounded negro died last Saturday.

It was decided to arrest the accomplice, and a warrant was issued by a negro magistrate and placed in the hands of a constable, who summoned a posse of white men to assist him in making the arrest. When the posse assembled, it was

ascertained that a body of negroes, numbering about one hundred and fifty, had assembled under arms about seven miles below, and had sent word that they would not surrender the accused. Two white men were there upon sent forward to prevail upon the negroes to distand, and to allow the constable to make the arrest. When these two reached the spot they found thirteen negroes guarding a log hut. They informed the negroes of their errand when the latter, together with others in the vicinity, set up a vell. In less than a minute the negroes surrounded the young men, and pointing cabinet, nor one representing the Gov- their guns at them, demanded their blood. Only by the exertions of the negro captain were the young men saved. The captain said he would with assaulting Mrs. Harley, unless he was permitted to accompany him to In the meantime, the posse came up and the constable demanded an inter-

view with the captain. The latter agread, if the posse would not come up. The constable ordered the posse to fall back, which they did. The negroes seeing this, thought they were retreating, advanced within forty vards and fired a volley into their ranks, inflicting no damage, but the men were in a deep ditch, and recognizing their position, retreated to the open ground.

The negroes were coming on rap idly when the whites fired on them. wounding three slightly. The negroes ran into the swamp. A messenger was sent for the negro magistrate, and, upon his arrival, he advised the men to send four of their number to the negroes to demand the accused. This was done, but they denied his presence among them, and agreed to disperse if the whites would, and said they would give up the accused if he came to them. This was accepted by the constable, and the whites began they live, not merely because of a love to disperse; but, fearing that the of spoils, but because of a desire to negroes would act treacherously, they sent back two nnarmed men to ascertain if they were keeping their agreement. These men returned in an hour and reported that they were surrounded by negroes and were compelled to plead for their lives. Reinforcements were then sent for. Fifteen men, while passing through

deep cut, were fired upon by the negroes, and it was at first reported that three white men were killed, but later accounts say this was not the case. This morning the negroes removed the bolts from the rails over a small stream on the Port Royal Railroad near Jackson Station, and threw a

locomotive and seven cars were thrown into the ditch. The negroes afterwards fired into the wrecked train. Capt. Fleming, superintendent of

to Governor Chamberlain rec him to order Liuet. Barnhardt, con manding the United States forces at Hamburg, to proceed to the scene of the wreck to protect the laborers while repairing the track. Chamberlain tele graphed the lieutenant to go; but the latter, considering that Chamberlain had no authority in the premises, telegraphed (len. Ruger for instructions. It is understood that Gen. Ruger or. dered him to remain at Hamburg.

The negroes are in force between the South Carolina and Port Royal Railroads. Col. A. P. Butler, with a force of whites, has gone after them and a battle is expected to-night. There is great excitement in Augusta. The latest reports from the scene of the conflict show one white man was wounded and six negroes were killed

yesterday.

H. H. Redfield, writing from Spar. tanburg, S. C., to the Cincinnati Commercial, says:

I have spoken of the blind fury of the blacks when one of their number "turns traitor," as they call it, and joins the whites. This is not to be excused, but it exists to a fearful extent in this State. Withdraw all fear of punishment, and the infuriated blacks would tear the few black democrats limb from limb. The hand of vengeance is only stayed by the certainty that the whites will make short work of anybody who interferes with their black alies. You would have about the same luck in trying to convince a negro that his fellow-black has a right to "join the democrata" that you would in trying to inform him that the sun rises at midnight man It is useless to argue or to talk. They that direction.



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RANAWAY from the Subscriber in March last two mulatto children named Susan and John Crumpier. John has one eye equint. They are legally bound to me. Any information concerning their whereabouts will be liberally reported. Address me at Clinton, Sampson County, N. C sept 1-w4t JAS. H. TURLINGTON erally rewarded.

Ladies and Little Girls.

Mrs. WILSON M. CARY, Mrs. General JNO. freight train from the track. The PEGRAM, Nos. 197 and 199 N. Charles French the language spoken.